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History 11, pd.2

1-5-12

Researched Based Outline

1. Intro: The small Islands of Hawai’i became an important icon to the United States and played important roles in many aspects of the United States.
2. Thesis: Hawai’i had constant interaction and influence from the western and American people during the 1700’s till present day Hawai’i.
3. Mapping: Captain Cook, First Missionaries, Whaling Ships, disease, Father Damien and leprosy, plantation, overthrow of Hawai’i, attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawai’i becoming a state, and modern Hawai’i.
4. (sub-prompt) Describe first encounters with westerners?
5. Body 1: Captain James Cook an English explorer arrived in the Hawaiian Islands on January 18, 1778. He named the islands the Islands the Sandwich Islands. He and his men were welcomed by the Hawaiians.
6. (Analysis) Captain Cook and his crew were treated as Gods because they arrived in Kealakekua Bay a sacred harbor for honoring the God Lono, and they arrived during the festival of Makahiki which honored the Hawaiian God Lono.
7. (Evaluation) The encounter between the Europeans and the Hawaiians had officially marked where Hawai’i was during that and had exposed the Hawaiians to the western and foreign ways.
8. (Sub-prompt) Describe the cause and effect of Missionaries?
9. Body 2: The first Christian Missionaries had arrived in Hawai’i from Boston on a ship called the “Thaddeus.” The date they had arrived was April 4, 1820 and they had arrived with 14 men and women aboard with their leader Rev. Hiram Bingham.
10. (Analysis) The Missionaries were allowed by the King to preach to the Hawaiians and they converted many Hawaiians to accept their religion.
11. (Evaluation) The Missionaries taught the Hawaiians how to read and write, they also gave the Hawaiians their first Hawaiian alphabet. The Missionaries taught them how to sew their own clothes and because of this the Muumuu was invented, a Hawaiian dress that became popular in Hawai’i and the United States. Hula was banned by the Missionaries but soon took a rebirth making it popular all through North America and was featured in movies during the time of Americas Great Depression.

1. (Sub-prompt) Describe the cause and effects of whaling in Hawai’i?
2. Body 3: During the 1820’s over a 150 whaling ships arrived in Hawai’i annually. These ships brought new ideas influenced by westerners and new products.
3. (Analysis) The whalers were not a good influence to the Hawaiian because of what the introduced to the Hawaiian people.
4. (Evaluation) The whalers had introduced alcohol to the Hawaiian people and they had also brought over their diseases.

1. (Sub-prompt) Describe the impact of American and westerner diseases in Hawai’i.
2. Body 4: in 1840-1850’s the problem of measles and STD’s had devastated the Hawaiian people.
3. (Analysis) Before the arrival of westerners, the population of pure Hawaiian people was a million. Now that disease had arrived in Hawai’i and over the years it caused the population of the Hawaiian people to decrease to about 70,000 Hawaiian by 1853.
4. (Evaluation) The exposure to these foreign diseases was devastating towards the Hawaiian people because they had no immunity to these diseases.
5. (Sub-prompt) Describe the efforts of Father Damien?
6. Body 5: Father Damien, now a Saint helped the Hawaiians and westerners affected by leprosy disease on the Island of Moloka’i.
7. (Analysis) He influenced the Hawaiians by giving them hope and spreading the true teachings of God, which was to care for those in need of help no matter what they looked like or what they had. Father Damien sacrificed his time and even his life to help of leprosy patients.
8. (Evaluation) He influenced Hawai’i because he was one of the very few foreigners who cared and try to help the Hawaiians in need. He gave the church a good name and helped to influence the many leprosy patients.

1. (Sub-prompt) Describe the Hawai’i ties to America with Sugar Cane?
2. Body 6: Sugar plantations were an important factor in Hawai’i from 1835 through the middle 1900’s.
3. (Analysis) Sugar exports from Hawai’i were shipped to California during the Civil War but then ended after the war ended. Then in 1876 the reciprocity treaty was passed between the United States and Hawai’i which allowed duty-free sales of Hawai’i sugar and other agriculture products in the United States as well as duty-free sales of most U.S. manufactured goods in Hawai’i.
4. (Evaluation) The increase in sugar demands caused several problems and influenced Hawai’i greatly. Immigrants started to come to Hawai’i for plantation work and land was needed which caused an even greater impact in Hawai’i later in the years. This also marked Hawai’i as a major agriculture output for the United Sates from sugar cane, Dole’s pineapples and lastly to coffee bean production.
5. (Sub-Prompt) Describe the overthrow of Hawai’i?
6. Body 7: On Jan. 17, 1893, the Hawaiian monarchy ended in a day of bloodless revolution. A group of American men succeeded in wresting control of the Islands with the backing of American troops sent ashore from a warship in Honolulu Harbor.
7. (Analysis) The overthrow was focused on gaining more land for plantation and the group of men was more focused on their own personal efforts then the ethical stability of the Islands.
8. (Evaluation) The Hawaiian Islands became a Territory of the United Sates, with a provisional government and a republic in between. This was a major revolution in Hawai’i for the bad and maybe the good.
9. (Sub-prompt) Describe the conflict of World War II in the Hawaiian Islands?
10. Body 8: On December 7th 1941 the major center for the United Sates Navy was bombed by the Japanese. It is called Pearl Harbor and at the time of the bombing had many U.S. Naval ships in its port. Many soldiers were killed and it official begun the war between the U.S. and Japan.
11. (Analysis) Pearl Harbor was all over National and World news and marked it as the place of mourning and a major reason to war.
12. (Evaluation) This event linked Hawai’i and the United Sates even more by affecting the way people lived in the Islands and local Hawaiian citizens serving in World War II.
13. (Sub-prompt) Describe how Hawai’i became the 50th state of America?
14. Body 9: On August 21, 1959, Hawai’i became an official state by order of President Dwight D. Eisenhower and official put it on the American flag as the 50th star.
15. (Analysis) Some states agreed to Hawai’i becoming a state, while some did not.
16. (Evaluation) The ties between the United States and Hawai’i increased and changed Hawai’i even more through tourism and business wise.
17. (Sub-prompt) Describe the modern Hawai’i?
18. Body 10: Hawai’i became the center of the pacific for tourism, military supply and military bases.
19. (Analysis) Hawai’i business boomed and pay income in Hawai’i rose.
20. (Evaluation) Hawaiian people had decreased, a majority of minorities grew through the Islands, and Hawai’i became a major vacation place.

12 (Sub-prompt) Conclusions

1. Body 11: Hawai’i was a place of history for both America and the Hawaiian islands. Many conflicts and resolutions occurred and still do today.